

News Briefs

Non-aligned meeting expels Egypt

LETTA, Feb. 5 (R) — A three-man Egyptian delegation was expelled today from a conference of non-aligned Mediterranean countries in Valletta. Delegates from the conference, meeting to discuss a common position for the next session of the conference on European security and cooperation in Madrid next month, said they disputed Egypt's claim to be a non-aligned country. The leader of the Egyptian delegation, Mr. S.E.A. Abdin, is Egypt's ambassador to Malta, said afterwards that his country was a full member of the non-aligned movement. He said that the decision to expel his delegation violated all the movement's rules and principles. Algeria, Cyprus, Morocco, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Malta, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Arab League are represented at the conference, which is expected to last four days.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سبحة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Spanish San Salvador mission seized

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 5 (R) — Militant leftist seized the Spanish embassy here today and held Ambassador Victor Sanchez Mesa and 14 others hostage, police said. The leftists, members of a political action front named the Popular League of February 28 (LP-28), took over the embassy peacefully to demand the release of several jailed comrades. A spokesman for the league said about 50 to 60 members took part in what was the second takeover of a Spanish embassy in Central America in less than a week. In neighbouring Guatemala the Spanish embassy was seized by militant peasants last Thursday. Thirty-nine people, including seven members of the embassy staff and two leading Guatemalan politicians held hostage, died in a fire which broke out when security forces stormed the building. The Guatemalan peasants took over the embassy to protest against alleged government repression.

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Regional Briefs

RIYADH, Feb. 5 (R) — French Prime Minister Raymond Barre visited Saudi Arabia on Feb. 23, the official Saudi Press Agency reported today. An announcement from the royal palace said Barre had been invited by Crown Prince Fahd. It gave no details. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will tour Saudi Arabia in March to discuss prospects for a dialogue between Europe and oil-producing countries.

IRAN, Feb. 5 (AP) — The Soviet Union is constructing secret tunnels along the South Yemeni coast, the Kuwaiti news-Jahannam said today. The paper said its information came from Soviet naval personnel and supplies had arrived in Yemen in the past few days. South Yemen is located on the southern entrance to the Red Sea. It is governed by a Marxist regime and together with Ethiopia, only a few miles from the narrow Bab Al Mandeb Strait, it is regarded as the Soviet Union's closest ally in the Middle East.

KHARTOUM, Feb. 5 (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri dissolved the country's national parliament, the People's Assembly, as well as the Regional People's Assembly, which is the parliament of southern Sudan. He also formed a committee to prepare for elections to the two assemblies, which he said would be held within sixty days. The president's decisions were made in a meeting of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the country's sole political party, resolved at its third congress that Sudan should be divided into five regions besides southern Sudan, which already has autonomy. The congress also resolved that Khartoum remain as the country's national capital.

TEL AVIV, Feb. 5 (R) — The popularity of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has reached an all-time low, according to an opinion poll published today by the daily newspaper Haaretz. It said that only 24.2 per cent of Israelis questioned said Mr. Begin was suited to be prime minister, compared with 51 per cent last November. The poll, conducted last month, said opposition leader Shimon Peres' popularity has increased from 18 to 16.5 per cent. Only 6.5 per cent said Defence Minister Ariel Sharon should be prime minister, compared with 12 per cent in November. But the poll said 37.4 per cent of those who did not know who they wanted as prime minister.

TEHRAN, Feb. 5 (R) — An explosion in southern Iran cut six oil pipelines last night and started a fire which was put out today, the state radio reported. Quoting officials in the area, it said the pipes affected were a 40 centimetre line taking oil to Mahshahr, a 30 centimetre line taking natural gas to Isfahan, and four small oil pipes. Experts had begun repairing the damage, which would not affect production, it said.

WELLINGTON, Feb. 5 (R) — Thieves raided the New Zealand embassy today, stealing official documents and valuable property. The intruders who used steel cutters to enter the building, took documents including some of the mission's official seal and Persian carpets "of some considerable value," an spokesman told Reuters. From the range of items stolen, it would not appear to have been politically motivated. The spokesman said the break-in might hold up trade deals between New Zealand and Iran because commercial documents were stolen. New Zealand is a major supplier of meat to Iran.

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 5 (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein had a meeting today with the visiting president of Mali, Mr. Moussa Traoré. The Iraqi News Agency reported. It said they discussed international and Arab developments and the strengthening of Arab-African cooperation and the non-aligned movement. The agency said President Traoré, who arrived yesterday for an official visit, today awarded President Hussein the Order of Independence — the highest medal in Mali.

TEHRAN, Feb. 5 (R) — President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr will today begin a two-day conference beginning here tomorrow to discuss the economic situation under state control, the official Pars news agency reported. Industrial managers will discuss their problems, raw material supplies and credits. Iran's industry was nationalised last year under the leadership of Mr. Bani-Sadr, as well as the banking system, insurance companies, and most recently, foreign trade.

TEHRAN, Feb. 5 (R) — Six supporters of the Soviet-backed Islamic court, the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guards, were executed today, Islamic sources said, saying the executions took place in Afghanistan near the Iranian border.

Lebanese leaders discuss imminent security vacuum

Feb. 5 (R) — Syrian peace-keeping forces maintained their grip on Beirut as leaders discussed ways to fill the security vacuum they fear could follow an imminent withdrawal from the capital.

President Elias Sarkis met the commander of the 30,000-strong all-Syrian Arab Forces, Brig. Sami Khatib, to obtain his proposed pull-out while Premier Rashid Karami had talks with security officials. Syrian President Hafez Al Assad said he wanted his troops to remain as a force but not merely to police the city.

He flew yesterday to the Syrian capital for talks with President Assad and secured an agreement for the withdrawal for a few days. He feared that a sudden pull-out could lead to clashes between rival militia groups. The Syrians maintained their positions today at the capital and there was no sign of a withdrawal.

Israeli forces have been stationed in Lebanon since the 1975-1976 civil war in which 90,000 people died. It started pulling out of the coastal town of Beirut last month, but Lebanese eastern Bekaa Valley. It said movements brought accusations that Damascus was preparing a strike. The Syrians replied that the

EEC aides defer decision on Olympics

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5 (R) — Common Market foreign ministers said tonight that it was up to the Soviet Union to create conditions under which all countries can take part in the Moscow Olympics. But they put off for another two weeks any decision on a joint community attitude towards an Olympic boycott in protest at the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher said the nine hoped to concert their position at their political cooperation meeting in Rome on Feb. 19. This is also the eve of the deadline President Carter has set for a decision on an Olympic boycott if Soviet troops have not started pulling out of Afghanistan.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington told reporters he would like to see concrete community action at the Rome meeting.

The British government has endorsed President Carter's call for an Olympic boycott, but France and West Germany have fought shy of so uncompromising a line.

Asked tonight whether Britain's partners were now moving towards its position, Lord Carrington replied evasively: "The position is evolving. I am not quite sure which way."

Young, PLO officials to mediate hostages release

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — The American television network NBC said today the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Andrew Young, would travel privately to Tehran from Beirut with officials of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

NBC, quoting unnamed sources, said that in Tehran Mr. Young would meet representatives of Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the militants holding 49 American hostages since Nov. 4.

The network said it was not known who had instigated Mr. Young's trip and gave no date for the visit. It quoted a friend of Mr. Young as saying he would be travelling in an unofficial capacity.

A spokesman for the State Department said he had no information that Mr. Young was travelling on behalf of the U.S. government.

Meanwhile, a group of French lawyers has arrived in Tehran on an unpublicised visit to discuss setting up an international commission of inquiry into the alleged crimes of the ex-Shah.

Iranian foreign ministry officials confirmed that they had met the lawyers to talk over a proposal by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for an international inquiry, but they gave no details.



Angry mob demonstrating outside the French embassy in Tripoli Tuesday, apparently in protest against French military aid to neighbouring Tunisia. The mob later burned down the embassy. (AP wirephoto)

France recalls all diplomats from embassy in Jamahiriyah

PARIS, Feb. 5 (R) — France today recalled all its diplomatic staff in the Libyan Jamahiriyah to protest against the burning of its embassy by demonstrators yesterday.

A foreign ministry spokesman said all 10 diplomats at the embassy in Tripoli were being recalled. The Libyan embassy in Paris was being asked to withdraw the same number, he said. French consular staff will remain in Libya. The French move stopped short

of breaking relations. Earlier the foreign ministry said the French consulate in Benghazi had also been ransacked during anti-French demonstrations.

The foreign ministry said the consulate personnel fled before the crowd stormed in and wrecked the Benghazi office's furnishings and decorations. No one was reported injured.

The two attacks followed an increase in French military aid to Tunisia after guerrilla attack on the Tunisian mining town of Gafsa on Jan. 27.

One of the captured guerrilla leaders said his men had been trained and financed by neighbouring Libya.

France sent three warships to the area after the guerrilla raid and provided air force transport planes and helicopters to reinforce security in the Gafsa region.

France lodged an official protest after the embassy was burned down yesterday, condemning "this unspeakable action and the inadmissible behaviour of the Libyan authorities."

U.S., Saudi Arabia agree on threats to Gulf region

RIYADH, Feb. 5 (AP) — U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Saudi leaders were agreed today in their appraisals of the threat posed to the oil-rich Gulf region by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, an American spokesman announced.

The spokesman, reading an official American statement on the talks, said Mr. Brzezinski and Saudi Arabian leaders also were in accord on the significance of the "continuing instability caused by the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian problem" in the light

of their effect upon overall Middle East peace and security.

The statement was issued after two days of talks Mr. Brzezinski held in Riyadh with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal.

"There was a consensus of views expressed with regard to the subject of broad strategic concern in the region, particularly the Soviet action in Afghanistan and their threat to the security of the region," the American statement said.

Diplomatic sources in the Saudi capital said, Saudi Arabia was expected to bankroll a major portion of U.S. military aid being offered to Pakistan, which borders Afghanistan on the south.

The presidential adviser visited Pakistan before coming to Riyadh on Monday. While in Islamabad, Mr. Brzezinski indicated the United States would provide aid to Pakistan beyond a proposed \$400 million package.

Mr. Brzezinski's talks in Riyadh were part of the assessment in view of the financial role the Saudis are expected to play in providing military and economic aid to Pakistan. Another aspect of the assessment is a report being prepared by a group of American military experts left behind in Islamabad to appraise Pakistan's arms needs.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan prompted President Carter to reverse American arms policies.

Saudi Arabia, closely in tune with the strict Muslim regime in Pakistan, was instrumental in organising the Islamic foreign

ministers meeting in Islamabad last month.

The conference condemned the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan and pledged unspecified support to Pakistan and Iran, another Muslim state bordering on Afghanistan.

American sources said Mr. Brzezinski had expressed appreciation to Saudi leaders for their stance at the Islamabad conference.

There were no details of Mr. Brzezinski's discussions in Riyadh on the Palestinian issue.

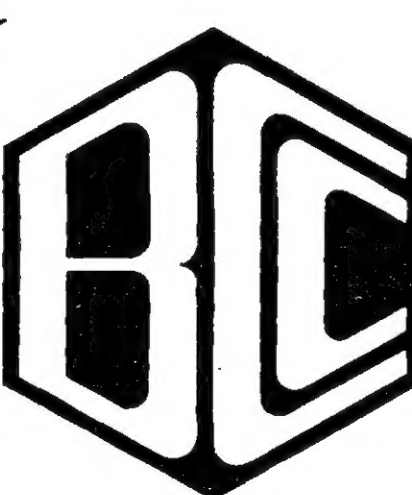
A Kuwaiti newspaper reported without confirmation today that the Saudis were acting as intermediaries between the Carter administration and Mr. Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

According to the daily Al Qabas, Mr. Arafat conveyed a verbal message to President Carter through Crown Prince Fahd and Mr. Brzezinski.

Quoting "informed sources", the Kuwaiti newspaper said Mr. Arafat's message came in response to "a new American proposal for solving the Middle East crisis." It reportedly had been delivered to Saudi leaders by Mr. Sol Linowitz, President Carter's special envoy to the Middle East, who visited Riyadh last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Arafat came to Riyadh a day after Mr. Linowitz' visit and his reply was to be carried back to President Carter by Mr. Brzezinski, Al Qabas said.

Mr. Brzezinski left Riyadh for home today, with stopovers in Cairo and Shannon, Ireland.



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Prince Hassan calls for comprehensive planning

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JNA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, paid a visit this evening to the Amman Municipality, where he chaired the Municipality Council's meeting.

Prince Hassan emphasised the necessity of planning the future of Amman within a comprehensive scheme for the Kingdom, as is done in the Amman urban region plan. The Crown Prince called for coordination with various government departments and institutions and for solutions of the basic issues.

Prince Hassan explained the necessity of inviting all sectors of the population and specialised

agencies to work on setting up a better scheme for the social aspects of life in the capital.

The Prince stressed that the municipality, being a significant economic and social institution, can play a big role in this respect due to its close ties with all groups of citizens. He called for modernising the municipality's organisation by upgrading its efficiency and its ability to cope with the requirements of growth and development.

Earlier, the Crown Prince was briefed by the Mayor of Amman, Mr. Isam Ajlouni, and members of the municipality council on problems encountered in the municipality and its future plans.

Spanish PM due in Jordan

MADRID, Feb. 5 (AP) — Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez will visit Jordan next week, official sources said here today. He is to begin a three-day tour of Iraq and Jordan on Feb. 11.

The sources added that while in Amman Mr. Suarez will discuss with His Majesty King Hussein the current situation in the Middle East. In Baghdad, he will discuss cooperation on defence matters and supplies of Iraqi crude oil to Spain.

The premier will be accompanied by Spain's ministers of foreign affairs and commerce.

Experts offer views on energy conservation

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JNA) — Considering the high price of oil Jordan is paying every year, fuel is inefficiently used in the country, Director General of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company, Mr. Sa'd Tal, said today.

He said that transport accounts for 50 per cent of total oil consumption in Jordan, and will have a projected cost of over JD 55 million this year at current oil prices. The prime minister announced yesterday that Jordan can expect to pay JD 110 million in 1980 for its imports of crude oil.

Mr. Tal noted that public transport is wasteful in terms of the benefit derived from the fuel consumed.

The system needs reorganisation and should be patterned on models in use in other countries that have proven to be efficient. This should be the top priority, he said.

He added that among the ways to conserve energy are controlling public fuel consumption of electricity, the use of cheaper fuels, exploiting solar energy on a large scale for heating homes and water and above all the exploitation of oil shale which is abundant in Jordan for producing electricity.

In an interview on the same subject the director of planning at the Jordan Electricity Authority, Dr. Ibrahim Badran, called on the

public to consume less electric at home. He said using fluorescent lamps in place of ordinary ones, for instance, can cut back power consumption by over 50 per cent. A 40 watt fluorescent lamp provides as much illumination as 100 watt tungsten filament bulb he said.

He proposed enacting legislation to spare energy conservation. It is imperative for Jordan to achieve a balance between economic development and conserving the consumption of fuel on the one hand and maintaining economic development on the other, Dr. Badran said.

He also proposed drawing up long-term energy policy that sets priorities and quotas for energy consumption, and defines preferred patterns of consumption in accordance with development plans and in view of the oil quantities available and the cost involved. He suggested the creation of a specialised institution for this purpose and making available funds for research and development of conservation schemes.

Dr. Badran suggested providing incentives for the import of power consuming machines, industrial use and urging factories to introduce night shifts. He said hot exhaust fumes produced in industrial processes can be tapped as a source of thermal energy. revision of lighting specifications can also lead to savings for industry and commerce, he noted.

He proposed putting out commercial neon signs at a late hour night and redesigning the street lighting system.

At homes and public buildings he suggested employing thermal insulation, using solar energy heating and cooling. He called for the introduction of T programmes—not during peak viewing hours—to alert the public to the importance of conserving energy and encouraging younger generation to use energy-saving devices, such as bicycles, and to walk instead of using power-consuming means of transport.

In drawing comparison with other neighbouring countries, Dr. Badran said the price of electricity in Jordan is higher than that in Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Arab states, while in non-oil producing countries such as Tunisia, the price is almost the same as in Jordan, if slightly higher. The share of oil in the cost of electricity production, Dr. Badran said, is 40 and 50 per cent.

Will Jordan be in Moscow Olympics?

By Sara O'Neill
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 5 — The fate of the 1980 Olympic Games hangs in the balance as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Quite a few of the 137 participating countries' governments have so far publicly supported U.S. President Jimmy Carter's call for a boycott of the summer games in Moscow if the Soviet Union does not pull out of Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

Although U.S. State Department officials estimate that as many as 60 governments may come out against holding the games in Moscow, a number of national Olympic committees, notably in Western Europe, are taking the opposite stand to that of their governments, and are going ahead with plans to send their athletes to Moscow. Among the large number of countries who have not yet made up their mind whether to participate or not is one Third World country that is as yet, something of an unknown quantity in the international sports arena — Jordan.

If all goes well, the 22nd Olympiad of modern times will mark the debut of Jordan as well as another country of somewhat different dimensions, the Peoples Republic of China. To all those who raise their eyebrows, wondering in what events Jordan will be participating, the answer is: Small-bore rifle-shooting and soccer.

No-one appears to be pinning any hopes on the recently-formed soccer team's getting beyond the qualifying round in Baghdad next month. But the rifle-shooting team, drawn from the Army's sharpshooters, has a fair chance of placing, having come in seventh in last year's world championship in South Korea.

The story of Jordan's entry into the Olympics dates back to last year, when a delegation came specially from the USSR to ask Jordan to participate. The then Minister of Culture and Youth, Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, accepted in principle to Jordan being represented, first as observers and later as competitors, when it was agreed that in two events at least Jordan could send teams to compete at the Olympic level.

The rifle-shooting team has already acquitted itself very admirably in a number of championships, both international and regional, and has had a chance to get a foretaste of Moscow competition when they took part in a

Spartakiad (a sort of mini-Olympics) held there last summer. In the world championships in South Korea, the team, apart from taking seventh place, came back with three medals, one silver and two bronze, which were awarded to competitors who earned a certain number of points. Competitors in the top category received a gold medal, in the second a silver and in the third a bronze. The highest placing achieved by a member of the Jordanian team was gained by Major Khalaf Iyat, who came in 23rd out of 40 in the individual event.

Jordan's present national soccer team, only recently re-formed under the guidance of their Scottish coach, ex-professional footballer Mr. Danny McLennan, consists of amateurs drawn from various walks of life — students, soldiers, office workers, etc. picked from clubs from different parts of the country.

They set off yesterday for a tour of the United Arab Emirates, where the first away games by the new team will be played against Abu Dhabi and Sharjah. Later in the month they will play against Syria before going to Baghdad for the preliminary Olympic qualifying round, due to start on March 15.

In the Asia Group One playoff, Jordan's opponents will be Iraq, Kuwait and Syria. The winner, which informed football followers here believe will be either Iraq or Kuwait, will join the other 16

Irbid OKs JD 800,000 power project

IRBID, Feb. 5 (JNA) — The Irbid Electricity Board today decided to go ahead with a plan for developing the high-voltage power network in Irbid.

According to the electricity company's director, Mr. Mohammad Arafat, a tender for implementing the project will be announced in two weeks time. The JD 800,000 project, to be financed by local and British loans, is expected to be completed early in 1982, Mr. Arafat said.

He added that the company board has approved a plan for the electrification of some 27 villages in the Irbid governorate. A tender for the estimated JD 2.6 million will be announced during next month, and is planned to be completed by mid 1982, Mr. Arafat said.



Members of the Jordanian national soccer team on a visit to the Ministry of Culture and Youth Monday before their departure to the United Arab Emirates. The Minister of Culture, Mr. Taher Hikmat, is standing fifth from the left. On his left are the Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, Mr. Suleiman Arar; the Director General of the Youth Organisation, Mr. Mustafa Al Hassan; the Jordanian international referee, Mr. Abdul Latif Abdul Majid and assistant coach Mr. Mohammad Awad.

teams who qualify to go to Moscow.

"The important thing is to take part, not to win," the secretary of the Jordan Football Association, Mr. Nazmi Sa'id, told the Jordan Times, echoing the creed of the Olympics which continues "The most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well."

Both the Olympics' creed, and its oath of allegiance to the "true spirit of sportsmanship", which athletes recite at the opening ceremony, were set down for posterity by Baron Pierre de Coubertin a French educator and scholar who was the driving force behind the revival of the modern Olympic Games at the end of the last century after a lapse of some fifteen hundred years.

The original Olympic Games were first held in Greece in 776 BC and from this date the Greeks began to keep their calendar by "Olympiads", or the four-year spans between the games. The original games are said to have consisted of merely a 200-metre foot race near the small city of Olympia. They were afterwards enlarged to become patriotic, religious and athletic festivals.

Participation was at first restricted to Greece, but later on competitors came from all the Greek colonies. A sacred truce was declared between warring parties and enforced, to permit participants to travel unmolested to the Games. Women were not allowed as competitors, nor even as observers, except for the priestesses of Demeter.

Those who won became national heroes, and were presented with laurel, wild olive and palm wreaths and accorded special privileges.

The Olympics continued for more than eleven centuries, although under the Roman emperors the games degenerated into professional carnivals and circuses. They were finally abolished in 394 A.D.

Baron de Coubertin, having decided that at least one of the reasons for the glory of the golden age of Greece was the emphasis placed on physical culture and frequent athletic festivals, concluded that nothing but good could result if all the athletes of all the countries of the world were brought together once every four years on the friendly field of amateur sport. This gathering would be unimpaired of national rivalries, jealousies and differences of all kinds. All considerations of politics, race, religion, wealth and social status would be eliminated.

The first modern games were held in Athens in 1896, two years after the baron called an international conference at the Sorbonne, and brought together nine nations' athletes. The Olympics have been growing ever since. Apart from three Olympiads which coincided with the two world wars, the Olympics have been held without fail every four years.

The athletes of each country are represented by a national Olympic committee, of which not more than two members from each

Clear responsibility

THE PROPOSED Syrian withdrawal from the Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon can only be viewed as an ominous development.

The Syrians have made it clear that they will continue to offer protection to the Lebanese people. There is no question that the Lebanese authorities must, sooner or later, extend their own authority throughout the country. The most that can be hoped for is that the rival factions in Lebanon will quickly appreciate their own responsibility in seeing that this is done.

Lebanon's sovereignty is under constant threat—even constant attack—from an Israel bent on extending its aggression and on destabilising the Middle East as a whole. The Arab League has committed and recommitted itself to upholding Lebanese sovereignty wherever it is threatened. The Syrians have up to now spearheaded that task; in the final analysis, it is of course up to them to decide to what extent, and how much longer, they can be expected to bear this burden.

Lebanon's fate is the collective concern of the Arab World. Mr. Yasser Arafat says the Israelis are "beating their war drums," and it is indeed not hard to anticipate an escalation of Israeli attacks against Lebanon, particularly against Palestinian civilian concentrations in the south, as the Palestinian "autonomy" talks with Egypt head for their inevitable breakdown.

The Palestinian resistance must step up its vigilance against this, eventually. The Lebanese must firmly and evenhandedly assume responsibility for safeguarding their own security — that is, a responsibility to provide protection for everyone living in Lebanon. The task which Lebanon faces in rebuilding its economy and forging national reconciliation in the face of the ever-present Israeli threat is not an enviable one. But it has got to be faced up to.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The accounting of Jordan's oil needs does not allow for any luxury, yet the financial burdens due to oil imports are heavier than those borne by a big industrial country, in the light of relative sizes of domestic resources and Jordan's national and pan-Arab responsibilities. Thus emerges a strange contradiction, which any Arab can see.

Pan-Arab responsibility is not a mere motto or vague feeling; it is a practice that calls on Arab brethren to form a clear vision of what may become of the region if our development, armament and military programmes are adversely affected, or if we have to bear new social burdens due to the continual increase in oil prices.

Jordan is both the first and the last line of confrontation against the enemy, and it is the safety line for Arab oil. Therefore, the softening of the impact of oil price increases on Jordan is a pan-Arab duty dictated by the requirements of the Palestinian issue, stability and Arab safety.

It is high time that "Arab collaboration" become a practice, especially since our indigenous strength is the only way to strengthen the Arab stand. Jordan has pledged to remain the faithful shield and the strong bastion of the Arab nation. It is now appealing to its Arab oil-producing brethren to understand its burdens and assist it in bearing them.

AL DUSTOUR: The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, pinpointed in his speech before the National Consultative Council on Monday the consequences of the rise in international oil prices, which should receive due consideration from all Arabs.

Jordan as a frontline state that stands against the ambitions of the enemy in defence of the Arab homeland should enjoy from its brethren, the Arab countries, the support appropriate to its role and position. The duty of the Arab states is to assist and support Jordan materially so that it will be able to face the enemy and shoulder the responsibilities entrusted to it.

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Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JNA) — The Tunisian minister of education, Mr. Mohammed Mzali, arrived here this evening as an envoy of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. Mr. Mzali told JNA he is carrying a message to His Majesty King Hussein from Mr. Bourguiba within the framework of fraternal contacts existing between the two countries. He was received at Amman airport by the Chief Chamberlain, Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, the director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and the Tunisian ambassador in Amman.

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JT) — Police in Mahatta district, east of Amman, have apprehended a band of five youths who have committed a number of robberies and petty thefts at mosques, houses and companies. According to a report carried by Al Ra'i newspaper, most of the crimes were committed in Mahatta and Marka. After investigation the group, whose members are aged between 15 and 17, admitted the crimes, and cash and goods were found in their possession. Police later retrieved items already sold on the market and referred the group to court.

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JNA) — A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said today that a total of 29 incidents occurred in Jordan in the past 24 hours, resulting in the death of one child and the injury of six other persons. Among these, he said, there were eight road accidents, two fires, one food poisoning case and one attempt of suicide.

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JNA) — A visiting Malaysian trade delegation today expressed Malaysia's desire to conclude trade agreements with Jordan with the hope of promoting bilateral economic and trade relations. The delegation, which arrived here yesterday, made its statement at a meeting with Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Nsour, who explained Jordan's regulations and laws intended to encourage investors in the country.

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JNA) — Means of strengthening relations among non-aligned nations and cooperation between Jordan and Yugoslavia were among the topics discussed at a meeting today between Minister of Information Dr. Sa'id Tal and the Yugoslav Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Mehmed Rajkovic. They also reviewed means of increasing cooperation between the two countries in the field of information.

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JNA) — Iran today expressed in a memorandum to the Ministry of Transport its desire to conclude an overland transport agreement with Jordan. The Jordanian and Iranian ministries of transport also exchanged draft agreements and proposals prior to formulating a transit and transport agreement, sources at the Ministry of Transport said.

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JNA) — The Minister of Industry and Trade, Mr. Ali Nsour, discussed today with the World Bank delegation currently visiting Jordan the possibility of drawing up an integrated plan for energy in Jordan. The plan would be in line with the World Bank's policy, which aims at assisting developing countries in formulating energy plans proportional to these countries' modes of consumption and economic conditions.

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JNA) — The military governor today approved sentences passed by the military court on a number of merchants for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. Three of these merchants are to be imprisoned for one month, two are to pay a JD 50 fine each, one to have his store closed for one month and to pay a fine of JD 50, and four others will pay fines of JD 30 each.

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JT) — The Industrial Development Bank has granted loans totalling JD 1.1 million to two Jordanian factories, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper. One loan will be used to finance the expansion of a cigarette company, and the other for a factory to manufacture plastic bags of various sizes. Another JD 500,000 loan has been approved for the establishment of a medium-sized petrochemical factory, in which the bank will acquire shares worth JD 100,000. Nearly 114 people are expected to be employed by the new projects, which will produce an additional JD 631,000 in national revenues.

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JNA) — Minister of Information Sa'id Tal today expressed Jordan's deep interest in developing relations with Libya and its concern with the strengthening of Arab solidarity. The minister was speaking during a meeting at his office with the Libyan Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Saleh Senoussi.

Saudi ban on Jordan produce imports lifted

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JNA) — A ban imposed on the transport of Jordanian agricultural products into Saudi Arabia last summer because of the cholera epidemic has now been lifted according to a note received today by the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Qasem Rimawi, from his Saudi Arabian counterpart.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN AMMAN WATER AND SEWERAGE AUTHORITY DRILLING PRODUCING & OBSERVATION WELLS IN AZRAQ AREA

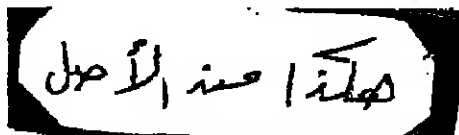
Amman Water & Sewerage Authority (AWSA) invites qualified water well drilling contractors to bid on drilling approximately 2200 - 3000 metres producing wells and equivalent meterage for observation wells (of 2-4 inch in diameters).

The work will consist of construction, development, and pumpin tests of the producing wells, according to the specifications prepared by AWSA for these purposes.

This invitation is open to all qualified drilling firms. Tender and contract documents are available against JD (non-refundable) per copy at AWSA Building, Jabal Al Hussein, Amman T. 66111.

The bid opening will be at 12 noon, March 13, 1980, at AWSA Building. A pre-bid conference will be held at 9.00 a.m. March 5, 1980 to be followed by a field trip to the Azraq area. Offers are to be submitted in two separate envelopes. The first one shall include the qualification data for such work, the second envelope shall include the prices.

General Manager
Eng. Tahsin Sabba



view
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mayors
Hebron
wake of
curfew

JD JERUSALEM,
— West Bank mayors
ed food to the city of
ere a curfew imposed
jo has brought com-
ortages, Arab sources

thorities ordered the
Hebron's commercial
r a part-time soldier
dead last Thursday.
ary sources said. The
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to be lifted and towns-
e complained that the
daily break is too short
rchants to restock.

nians hold
ross sit-in

ED JERUSALEM,
— Relatives of Pales-
tians have occupied the
offices in Arab East
to protest against con-
sensual jails.
eral dozen relatives,
pled the offices yes-
y they had cabled their
United Nations Sec-
etary General Kurt Waldheim,
continued at the Red
es despite the sit-in by



Sharif Abdul Hamid speaks with a soldier at an army installation

Prime Minister visits W. Bank bridges

AMMAN, Feb. 5 (JT) — The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, went on an inspection tour today of the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges over the River Jordan.

At the two checkpoints, Sharif Abdul Hamid encouraged the officials "to treat the people with care and help facilitate their entry by making life less complicated and more comfortable," a prime ministry source said. The prime minister was accompanied by Minister of State Hassan Ibrahim and Interior Minister Ali Al Bashir.

Mr. Bashir briefed the prime minister of the procedures followed in allowing travellers to cross the bridges from the occupied West Bank. Though officials must always closely inspect travellers for Israeli products, Sharif Abdul Hamid urged the officials to respect the people and do as much as possible to

facilitate their entry.

The group also inspected customs and police stations, and later visited a number of military positions overlooking the occupied territories.

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be partly cloudy, with westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with a chance of scattered rains. Winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	4	12
Aqaba	11	19
Deseris	4	14
Jordan Valley	10	16

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
on Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	1000	1,900	1,900	1,900
Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	50	3,000	3,000	3,000
Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 5,000	125	13,500	13,500	13,500
Bank	JD 1,000	1607	2,800	2,800	2,800
Bank	JD 1,000	18600	1,750	1,700	1,750
Bank	JD 1,000	8430	2,680	2,600	2,600
Bank	JD 1,000	1000	1,800	1,800	1,800
Bank	JD 1,000	3950	1,700	1,680	1,680
Bank	JD 10,000	50	17,250	17,250	17,250
Bank	JD 5,000	3400	17,000	16,000	16,000
Bank	JD 1,000	4090	4,850	4,600	4,850
Bank	JD 5,000	135	11,500	11,250	11,500
Bank	JD 1,000	6206	4,000	3,950	3,950
Bank	JD 1,000	4900	1,600	1,500	1,500
Bank	JD 1,000	200	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bank	JD 1,000	1800	1,160	1,150	1,160
Bank	JD 1,000	2710	1,900	1,850	1,850
Bank	JD 1,000	13739	2,020	2,020	2,020
Bank	JD 1,000	22100	1,120	1,110	1,120
Bank	JD 10,000	300	12,200	12,200	12,200
Bank	JD 10,000	620	23,500	23,400	23,450
Bank	JD 1,000	1100	1,400	1,400	1,400
Bank	JD 1,000	1200	1,180	1,150	1,150
Bank	JD 1,000	1312	1,120	1,100	1,100
Bank	JD 1,000	2700	1,450	1,400	1,400
Bank	JD 1,000	620	3,750	3,750	3,750
Bank	JD 1,000	1250	2,500	2,500	2,500
Bank	JD 5,000	4873	12,000	11,950	12,000
Bank	JD 10,000	490	16,100	16,000	16,100

Time Traded on Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1980: JD 335,757

Number of shares traded: 188,557

Development Bonds

Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume	High	Low
	JD 5,000	400	2004	5,010	5,010
	JD 10,000	180	1836	10,200	10,200
	JD 10,000	286	2876	10,290	10,040

Time Traded Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1980: JD 6716

Number of bonds traded: 866

Meet the minister: Zuhair Malhas

A call for healthy competition

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of interviews with members of the government in which they talk about their jobs and themselves.

By Norah Barger
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 5 — The private and governmental sectors of medical care must not only complement but also compete with one another in order to upgrade the standard of medical care in Jordan. Dr. Zuhair Malhas, the new minister of health, said in a recent interview with the Jordan Times.

He intends to boost the contribution of the private sector, possibly with the help of a national insurance plan, so as to take the strain off Ministry of Health facilities. Through administrative reforms, he also plans to upgrade the ministry's facilities, so that it will have greater latitude to concentrate on preventive and primary health care.

Dr. Malhas brings to the ministry a blend of medical and administrative experience from both the private and governmental health sectors, which makes him particularly well suited to tackle the challenge of harnessing free enterprise to help meet national health care targets.

The Amman-born minister, now 51, received his B.S. in medical science from the American University of Beirut in 1947, after having attended the Bishop's School here. Four years later he received his medical degree from the same university and then went on to specialize in internal medicine at Northwestern University in Illinois. When he completed his studies there in 1955, he became the first specialist in internal medicine in Jordan.

After a brief stint in private practice here, he worked in the Ministry of Health. In 1957, he oversaw the setting up of Jordan's first internal diseases hospital — which has since been moved from downtown to Jabal Amman. That year, he became the official med-

ical advisor to the American embassy, a position he held until becoming minister.

In 1958 he returned to private practice and married his wife Marian. Also born in Amman, she graduated from the Beirut College for Women. They are the parents of three boys, two of them are attending American universities while the third is pursuing his higher education here in Jordan.

In the same year he was named to both the city council and the Jordan Medical Association's executive board, serving on both for about four years. He helped establish Jordan's Society for Internal Medicine and became its first president in 1971. Four years later he was named to a fellowship in the prestigious American College of Physicians.

About the same time he went into partnership with some 50 individuals to establish the Jordan Medical Corporation, which has as its aim the setting up of Jordan's first public shareholding hospital to be located off Ein Ghazzal Road — as well as a manufacturing concern for disposable medical supplies.

In 1976 he was again named to Amman's city council where he served as head of the municipality's health committee. Although he resigned from this post upon becoming minister, he still retains his seat at the National Consultative Council to which he was named in 1978.

"The government will encourage free enterprise in medicine," he told the Jordan Times. As compared to private hospitals, which account for about a quarter of hospital admissions in Jordan, "the Ministry of Health takes care of over 58 per cent of the admissions. This service presents a tremendous strain on the ministry's resources, — one that private hospitals can alleviate." (The rest of the admissions are to the University of Jordan Hospital and to the Royal Medical Services hospitals.)

He believes a national health insurance plan ("not nationalised health," he emphasised) linked with the embryonic social security programme, would enable more people to avail themselves of private medical care.

Along the same lines, he believes the recent policy of setting a range of fees that can be charged by private physicians (and soon to include private hospital services) is "basically a good idea because the individual can know beforehand what costs to expect." He noted that the policy may be particularly useful here where people "do not think about medical care when they figure out their budgets."

He added that the policy will be



Dr. Zuhair Malhas

reviewed annually to test its usefulness and emphasised that the range of fees is not intended as a price-fixing measure. "You can't put a fixed price on a service, especially a medical one, where so much depends on the personal relationship between the doctor and the patient."

While Dr. Malhas would like to encourage more people to use private hospitals, he feels that on the whole they do not offer adequate facilities. He favours setting minimum requirements for the equipment they should have. Realising that the purchase of such equipment is too expensive for most private hospitals, he is seeking to promote an alternative to the individual or family-owned private hospitals common to Jordan.

"We are now in a phase where private hospitals must be owned by corporations or welfare societies. We have reached a stage where the cost of running a well-equipped hospital is beyond the means of an individual. Medical technology is progressing too fast for him to provide adequate facilities while meeting the demand for increasing salaries."

The minister firmly supports competition between the private and medical health sectors. He described it as "healthy — it can only result in better medical care for the public. "And the Ministry of Health," he added confidently, "will be a competitor."

On the plus side, he finds basic facilities in the ministry's hospitals far superior to those in private ones. On the minus side is the low

level of personnel working for the ministry. The limiting factor to upgrading the staff, he said, was money. "They need higher salaries. I am hopeful we will be able to overcome this problem."

It is his opinion that the ministry may well be able to save money elsewhere. He pointed out, for example, that ministry departments are flung all over the city in rented buildings. One of his proposals for the next five-year plan will be the construction of a central Ministry of Health administrative building to unify the departments. The move, he said, will not only save rent money in the long run, but also streamline citizens' dealings with the ministry.

He will also rely heavily on the Higher Medical Council, composed of individuals representing several ministries, the Royal Medical Services, the University of Jordan Hospital, the private health sector and municipalities to make sure that costly services offered by one of the health sectors — such as radioisotope therapy (available at a ministry hospital) or the cardiology centre (now under construction at the army-run King Hussein Medical Centre) — are not duplicated by any of the others.

BCG vaccine for tuberculosis. He termed the programme "most successful," and he is thinking of extending it to include German measles immunisations for girls.

The latter, he feels, is "not really put into practice," although in the past few years Jordan has been pursuing a policy of "three-

tier" health care, which consists of village clinics, comprehensive health care centres for more populated areas, and district hospitals.

It is particularly in the second tier — comprehensive health centres, which offer a clinic, dental units, laboratory testing and a mother and child health care centre serving a population of 7,000 to 15,000 — that he would like to increase the number of centres and personnel.

Calling their current number "inadequate," he added that these different services are frequently not offered in the same place, causing inefficiency and inconvenience to patients. Parallel to his plan for reducing waste in administration by bringing ministry departments into the same place, he hopes to unify these various facilities in truly comprehensive centres so that better service could be rendered more efficiently to more people.

On the preventive health side, he will continue with the child vaccination programme, by which many of Jordan's children have received free inoculations against polio, measles, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough as well as the BCG for tuberculosis. He termed the programme "most successful," and he is thinking of extending it to include German measles immunisations for girls.

On the question of adequate personnel to staff ministry centres, he agreed that Jordan is still sorely short of nurses, whom he called the "roots of the medical profession."

Although he said Jordan is "falling short in the task of attracting girls to nursing and paramedical work," he also feels that the social barriers and taboos which have prevented them from entering these professions are "being lifted." He is encouraged by the number entering the ministry's nursing and medical technician schools in Irbid and Amman (this year the latter has 225 students compared to 150 last year) and noted that half the students now are male.

Dr. Malhas supports the kingdom's bid to host the World Health Organisation's (WHO) regional headquarters which are to be moved from Alexandria, Egypt this year. He believes Jordan is well qualified to do this.

Ending the interview in an optimistic and ambitious vein, he said: "I feel we can be the medical centre of the Middle East. I'd say we are already the 'Switzerland' of drug manufacturing in the region, and our hospitals now attract patients from Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria and Cyprus. We have some of the best specialists and the standard of work of many individuals is very good."

"However," he continued, "our efforts are dissipated. If we can unify and guide our considerable human resources, Jordan can become the leading centre for medical care, study and research in the Middle East."

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Minimum of three years' experience in teaching English.

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ARABIC FOR NON-ARABIC SPEAKERS

The University of Jordan offers a two-level programme in Arabic for non-Arabic speakers, during the coming Spring semester, starting Feb. 16th 1980.

Each level will be four hours a day (9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.), five days a week (Sat. - Wed).

The fees are JD 40 a semester.

Those interested may contact the Registrar General at his office from Sat. Feb. 16th till Feb. 20th.

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For information, call tel. 43815, Amman, after 10:00 a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Ministry of Health announces that it needs to organise and programme its supply records by punch cards and computer.

Interested firms capable of doing this job may call on the undersecretary of the Ministry of Health at the ministry's building in Jabal Hussein daily from 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

A LEADING COMPANY has the following vacancies:

1. Qualified secretary to be fluent in English, with minimum three years experience in shorthand, Arabic and English typing and filing.
2. Qualified typist-receptionist with good command of English, two years' experience in English/Arabic typing and use of telex.

Candidates should apply in writing to: P.O. Box 1387 - Amman, Jordan.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

THE JORDAN VALLEY WATER WELL DRILLING

The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan invites qualified water well drilling contractors to bid on drilling of approximately 5,700 metres of large diameter ground-water test wells.

The drilling, which is part of a regional ground-water resource study, will consist of construction/development and pump testing of 11 bedrock test wells in the Jordan River Valley. The wells will range in depth from about 300 to 700 metres.

All wells will require casing and pumps, which will be supplied by the Jordan Valley Authority.

Source and origin of materials and services is restricted to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the United States of America and countries of U.S., AID Geographic Code 941.

Tender and contract documents are available for JD 10 per copy (non-refundable) at the Jordan Valley Authority, Amman, Jordan, telephone 41472 and at Dames & Moore, 1626 Cole Boulevard, Golden, Colorado 80402 U.S.A. telephone number 303-232-6262.

The bid opening is to be held at 12:00 noon, March 12, 1980 in the office of the JVA in Amman. A Pre-Bid Conference will be held in Amman on March 3, 1980 to respond to any questions raised by potential bidders.

Omar Abdallah Dokhgan,
President.

Taiwan loses Olympics legal battle

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Feb. 5 (R)—Taiwan yesterday lost a legal battle to parade in this year's Olympic Games under the nationalist Chinese flag, but their Swiss lawyer said they would still try to reverse a decision by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The 89-member IOC board ordered the Taiwanese to stop using their country's flag, national anthem and emblems on the grounds that these claimed to represent the whole of China and no longer reflected political reality. A Lausanne district court appeal judge yesterday confirmed a Jan. 15 court ruling that the Republic of China Olympic Committee could not challenge IOC decisions since it did not belong to the committee. Judge Paul-Eugene Rochat also confirmed that Taiwanese IOC member Henry Hsu, who had filed a separate complaint about the Nov. 26 decision, had not suffered any material or moral prejudice as a result.

Alain Wurzburger, the Lausanne lawyer engaged by both Mr. Hsu and the Taiwanese Olympic Committee, said last night they had lost their bid for a temporary injunction to use nationalist Chinese symbols during 1980 Olympic events, but would still challenge the IOC decision as such. The Jan. 15 ruling by the lower court said the plaintiffs' submission that the IOC had violated its own rules on nomenclature of national Olympic committees was capable of examination. During the appeal hearing last Thursday, IOC lawyer Francois Carrard turned down the judge's compromise proposal that the Taiwanese winter sports athletes be allowed to keep the nationalist Chinese flag their predecessors have used since the communists came to power in mainland China in 1949. But he said a proposal to ban all national flags from the Lake Placid Winter Olympics this month might be discussed at an IOC meeting just before the games.

England approach embarrassing defeat

MELBOURNE, Feb. 5 (R)—The sort of batting collapse which cost England the first two tests put them within 14 runs of their first innings defeat by Australia for five years on the fourth day of the third and final test today. England were 157 for six needing to reach 171 to make the home side bat again and avoid the embarrassment of losing to Australia by an innings for the first time since 1975 in Birmingham, England.

The tourists dug themselves into the humiliating position because of their now routine batting collapse on a wicket where earlier today Australia managed to score 477 in reply to England's first innings of 306. In three and a half hours from shortly after lunch, the Australian bowlers led by paceman Dennis Lillee tore through England's batsmen, who put up little resistance to the assault. England's main hopes of avoiding the innings defeat were all-rounder Ian Botham, who was not out 30, and wicket keeper Bob Taylor, not out 28.

Briton wins squash championship

LONDON, Feb. 5 (R)—Jonathan Leslie became the first home player to win the British Amateur Squash Championship for 12 years when he beat New Zealander Ross Norman 9-3, 9-3, 9-4 in the final here last night. Leslie, a 29-year-old barrister, reached the final in 1976 when he was beaten by Norman's compatriot

Bruce Brownlee, but there were no comparisons this time as he overwhelmed his opponent in 52 minutes. Norman, a 20-year-old part-time barman, gave the British number one a worrying time in the opening moments of the first game but it soon became clear he possessed neither the patience nor skill to seriously trouble Leslie. Leslie who has said he will retire from major squash at the end of the season, will be the last player to win the title because the sport goes open in September. The last British player to take the crown was Jonah Barrington in 1968.

Ghana's soccer stars strike

ACCRA, Feb. 5 (R)—Players of Ghana's soccer squad for the defence of the African Nations Cup in Nigeria next month have left their training camp accusing the Ghanaian football authorities of having broken promises made to them. The players of the national "black stars" squad left the camp at the week-end. Before going, they distributed a list of complaints headed "Black Stars' Grievances" to sports authorities. They alleged that estate houses had been promised to them by the former government of Ignatius Acheampong for winning the African Cup in Accra two years ago, but had not been provided; that winning bonuses had not been paid to them for two years, even though their matches produced good gates, and that they had lost out on promotion in their jobs because of their long stay in the camp. They also complained of the quality of the food and training facilities at the camp.

Japan to continue training for Olympics

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (R)—The Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC) will shortly instruct athletes and coaches to continue training for the Moscow Olympic Games in August, a JOC official said here yesterday. Nobuyoshi Fukuyama, a member of the JOC standing committee who recently visited Moscow, made the statement at a press conference after meeting JOC President Katsujir Shibata.

Mr. Fukuyama said the national Olympic committee had not changed its policy of sending a team to Moscow, in spite of a recent government statement which indirectly advised the JOC against taking part in the summer Olympics in view of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Amateur boxing tournament results

JAKARTA, Feb. 5 (R)—Results of the semi-finals at the third President's Cup international amateur boxing tournament: Light fly (48 kgs)—Gammal Kommi (Egypt) beat Kim Ji Won

(South Korea); Elly Pical (Indonesia) beat Uook Nainggolan (Indonesia).

Bantam 54 kgs — Charles Thomas (Indonesia) beat Zaubiri Mohammad (Algeria); Hwang Chul Soon (South Korea) beat Naboi Charem Sook (Thailand).

Feather (57 kgs) — Gerry William (Australia) beat Abdul Zahra Jawad (Iraq); Daniel Londas (France) beat Khan Mohammad (Pakistan).

Light (60 kgs) — Norman Stevens (Australia) beat Cho Kyu Nam (South Korea); Kon Sealb Tep Comp (Thailand) beat Hwang Yung Han (South Korea).

Light welter (63.5 kgs) — Boon Hann Vvy Gokuk (Thailand) beat Chebly Mohammad (Algeria); Mohammad Shenniwi (Egypt) beat Doon Root Surate (Thailand).

Welter (67 kgs) — Pa Kyang Min (South Korea) beat Ali Abdel Aziz (Egypt); Moh Tayeb (Algeria) beat Cho Yong Re (South Korea).

Light middle — Niel Klaric (Australia) beat Menny Mataoula (Indonesia); Park Il Chun (South Korea) beat Polly Pasireron (Indonesia).

Romania down Yugoslavia in tennis

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Feb. 5 (R)—Ilie Nastase led Romania to a 2-0 advantage over Yugoslavia after the opening singles of their Davis Cup European zone third round tennis clash here yesterday. Nastase beat Yugoslav champion Zoltan Ilin 12-10, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3 and Florin Segarceanu easily defeated Zeljko Franulovic 6-4, 7-5, 7-5. Nastase trailed 3-5, 7-8 and 7-9 before winning a gruelling first set in one hour and 21 minutes. Ilin, looked more exhausted than his older opponent in the second set, but recovered briefly to take the third. He had no answer to Nastase in the fourth. The doubles are to be played today and the reverse singles tomorrow.

New Zealander wins marathon

AUCKLAND, Feb. 5 (R)—Dick Quax of New Zealand, silver medalist in the Olympic 5,000 metres in Montreal in 1976, raced to a comfortable victory in the Auckland international marathon last night. Quax, former world record-holder at 5,000 metres, took command towards the end of the 42.195 kilometres race to win by more than half a minute from Britain's Dave Cannon in two hours 13 minutes 13 seconds. Cannon, clocking 2:13:44, was followed by Domingo Tibaduzza of Colombia in 2:14:41, with Ferenc Szakares of Hungary fourth in 2:14:44 and Britons Brendan Foster and Trevor Wright in fifth and sixth places. Foster, bronze medalist in the Montreal 10,000 metres, clocked 2:15:49 and Wright 2:16:45.

Winter Olympic sportswear



Victoria Lumley, daughter of the former Olympic skier Sid Neale, is wearing clothing from a new range of British sportswear. It has been designed by Annie Tredinnick for Imports Sportswear to coincide with the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid. The collection of accessories ranging from bobble ski-hats, headbands, waterproof gaiters, T-shirts and long sleeved V-neck sweaters to lightweight holdalls, are all co-ordinated in the official 1980 Olympic colours—black, green, blue, red and yellow on a white or black background. An extra to the collection is the scarf which bears the official British Olympic emblem. It has been designed by Cornelia James and a donation from each sale will be made to the Olympic Appeal Fund. (OCI photo)

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هو في ليلة

U.S. rights report slams USSR, praises Pakistan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (R)—A U.S. State Department report on human rights practices around the world castigates Afghanistan as a land of repression, torture and fear, but praises neighbouring Pakistan for accepting 500,000 Afghan refugees.

The annual report, released today, covers 154 countries and describes increasing pressure on human rights in the Soviet Union from all levels of society, and the new freedom in China following the death of Mao Tse-tung three years ago.

In Afghanistan, the report said, there are indications that policies of "torture, arbitrary arrest, extended and unexplained imprisonment and execution," commonplace under previous governments, would continue under the new government of Mr. Babrak Karmal, installed following Soviet intervention last December.

The report accused the Soviet Union of a "massive violation of Afghanistan's sovereignty" which, it said, was denying the religious and fiercely independent Afghan people their right to self-determination.

According to recent accounts, it said, the Soviet Union might be using "lethal chemical agents as well as incendiary devices" to suppress the Afghan people.

In contrast, the report praises Pakistan's generous assistance to 500,000 Afghan refugees, saying "Pakistan has willingly shouldered the humanitarian burden thrust upon it."

The 854-page report, required by Congress under foreign aid legislation, noted that Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq had indefinitely postponed national elections, dissolved all political parties

expanded the jurisdiction of military courts and imposed news censorship.

It said there had been no substantial reports of torture, but said many people associated with the former government of President Ali Bhutto, executed last April, had been detained without charge or trial.

The section on the Soviet Union said a "new, explicit dissent" had emerged during the post-Stalin relaxation of government rule.

"The number of open dissenters and human rights activists remains relatively small, and they are subject to constant harassment and imprisonment," the report said.

"The Soviet authorities often behave as though they believe these activists represent a serious threat to the regime."

The report also said there was pressure from all levels of Soviet society for greater respect of human rights and the country's laws.

"Soviet citizens are increasingly willing to assert their rights under Soviet law in their dealings with authorities," it said.

The section on China, which the United States is forging a closer relationship, said the Peking government appeared to be making a serious effort to improve citizens' rights.

"China is a less oppressive place in which to live than it was three years ago," it said. "The press is a livelier forum for political debate, differences of opinion are publicly aired, contacts and friendships with foreigners are possible...and thousands of Chinese students are going overseas."

But the report said cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment continued, saying it was not possible to estimate the number of political prisoners.

Dealing with South Korea, the report said that in the first two months following the assassination of President Park Chung-hee last October, special

emergency powers were repealed and most political prisoners released. It added, however, that martial law provisions announced immediately after President Park's death "placed significant limits on the exercise of political and civil rights."

But a congressional hearing was told yesterday that State Department reporting on human rights in South Korea was inadequate and biased towards security interests.

Mr. Pharis Harvey, executive director of the North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea, said this bias "is in danger of becoming a wilful blindness to events that can no longer be ignored."

He said that at least 20 people, and perhaps many more, had been brutally tortured by military personnel in South Korea since Nov. 24, when 120 people were arrested.

Mr. Harvey's organisation is an umbrella body for 40 church and other groups monitoring human rights in South Korea.

Reporting on Israel and its occupied territories, the report noted that allegations of torture against Israeli officials interrogating Arab detainees had been widely publicised.

It said information from the Israeli press and court decisions confirmed that "instances of mistreatment have at times occurred."

"Israeli public and official reaction has been vigorous and prompt," the report said.

As it did last year, the report said Israel was introducing civilian settlers into occupied territories in contravention of the generally accepted interpretation of the fourth Geneva convention concerning protection of civilian populations under military occupation.

It said Israel had settled about 18,000 people in 111 non-military settlements in the occupied territories, excluding East Jerusalem.

Gibraltar elections expected to show voters 'as defiantly pro-British as ever'

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 5 (R)—When an angry General Franco closed Spain's land frontier with Gibraltar nearly 11 years ago, he thought he would bring the British colony to its knees within a matter of days.

But he was wrong and Gibraltarians are as defiantly pro-British as ever, something that local government elections tomorrow seem certain to prove.

"People have hardened towards Spain," said Sir Joshua Hassan, the veteran leader widely expected to be returned as chief minister of Gibraltar, which guards the entrance to the Mediterranean.

With public opinion firmly against any accommodation with Spain, the content for the 15 houses of assembly seats is being fought mainly on domestic issues, such as housing shortages, power cuts and crumby telephones. The results will be known on Thursday.

When Franco died in 1975 and a new, democratic Spain emerged, Gibraltarians had high hopes that Madrid would bury the past and remove the border restrictions, Sir Joshua said in an interview.

"That hope has not been realised and now many people here are against the frontier being opened," said Sir Joshua, 64, Gibraltar's leading political figure for more than three decades.

Spain has been trying to regain possession of Gibraltar since it was captured by an Anglo-Dutch fleet in 1704 and ceded "for ever"

to Britain by the Spanish king in the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht.

An offensive by the Franco administration in the 1950s and 1960s to wrest sovereignty over the rock from Britain led to a referendum in 1967 in which Gibraltarians voted almost unanimously to retain their British link.

Two years later, General Franco ordered the land frontier with Gibraltar closed and the ferry between the southern Spanish city of Algeciras and the rock discontinued. Starved of Spanish labour and essential supplies, the future of the last British colony in Europe looked grim.

But Gibraltar has survived, thanks to substantial cash aid from Britain, Moroccan labour and supplies of food and manufactured goods from Britain, North Africa, Portugal and elsewhere, except Spain.

Gibraltarians have wage parity with British workers and there is no shortage of work, unlike the

situation on the other side of the frontier at La Linea, where there is dire poverty and an unemployment level more than twice the Spanish national average of nine per cent.

Gibraltar's tightly-knit community of about 30,000 people is confident it can survive indefinitely behind the closed frontier, provided the British Government maintains its support.

Successive British administrations, including the present Conservative government, have pledged never to hand over the rock's sovereignty to Spain against the wishes of the Gibraltarians.

Many Gibraltarians feel the frontier closure had damaged Spain much more than the rock, and has served to strengthen their pro-British identity.

The emergence of democracy in Spain has been accompanied by a rise in social and economic problems which Gibraltarians have no wish to import.

By Colin McIntyre

VIENNA -- There are Czechoslovak doctors working in Guinea, Bulgarian engineers in Tanzania, Hungarian scientists in Zambia and East German military advisers in Mozambique. They are some of the thousands of Soviet bloc specialists who represent a communist presence in Black Africa that has been steadily expanding over the past decade.

In the case of all Soviet bloc countries but Romania, their presence is part of a coordinated effort to expand communist influence in a region of the world long regarded as a Western preserve.

Romania, a political maverick that has often clashed with Moscow on major policy issues, seems more interested in deepening ties with developing countries and the Non-Aligned Movement in order to bolster its own independent stand within the communist Warsaw Pact.

All the Soviet bloc countries have played, or are playing, some military role in Black Africa, ranging from supplying arms to providing military advisers.

As it has done in the past, Moscow appears to have often used its allies as surrogates in areas where it prefers not to get directly involved.

There has also been growth in

the East bloc's economic relations with Black Africa, where communist states have found markets for goods they may have been unable to sell in the West, in exchange for precious raw materials.

However, East bloc trade with Black Africa is still tiny, representing only about one per cent of its total foreign trade.

While the political and military efforts have clearly been coordinated, in the economic field there has been something of a free-for-all, with communist allies sometimes competing directly against each other.

East Europe's relations with Black Africa started picking up during the 1960s as Britain, France and Belgium were decolonising.

However, they really began moving in the 1970s when Portugal pulled out of the continent and liberation movements in Southern Africa became more conspicuous.

In the past decade there have been frequent visits to Black Africa by East bloc leaders, and in some cases these have resulted in the signing of treaties of cooperation and friendship, previously reserved for communist states.

The most active East bloc country in Africa is East Germany, which has played a role second only to the Soviet Union and built up the largest German presence in Africa since the collapse of the Kaiser's empire in 1918.

East German leader Erich Hon-

ecker made two Africa tours last year, in February and November, which produced 20-year friendship treaties with Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

The treaty with the Mozambique Government contains an explicit military aid clause and officials have admitted privately that East German advisers have been sent to help transform the Frelimo guerrilla forces into a regular national army.

East Germany's support for the government of Mr. Mengistu Haile Mariam after the 1974 revolution in Ethiopia opened the door to a flood of East German advisers who now help train the security police and hold key posts in some ministries.

From the scant information available, it is known only that East Germany has supplied 7,000 trucks to its African friends and millions of marks in aid. Western estimates put the total number of East German civilian and military advisers in Africa at 3,000 to 4,000.

Fourteen brigades of the Communist Free German Youth, which provide the bulk of the East German advisers, are operating in eight African countries, including Congo-Brazzaville, Guinea-Bissau, and the Cape Verde Islands.

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trade, particularly Libyan oil in exchange for machinery.

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A report which followed an African tour by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Pujia in January 1978 said one major facet of Hungary's Africa policy was to counterbalance the influence of the Socialist International, which according to the minister was making efforts to win "progressive" African states over to social democracy.

Probably the most actively involved East bloc country, apart from East Germany, is Bulgaria, the smallest of the East bloc states. In 1978, 500 Bulgarian specialists, mainly doctors, architects and engineers, were reported to be working in Angola alone.

Bulgaria was quick to establish relations with newly independent African countries in the 1960s, and to sign trade and cultural agreements with them.

At the end of 1977, Prime Minister Stanko Todorov visited Tanzania, Zambia and Ethiopia, and in October 1978, President

France, W. Germany urge quick end to Afghan crisis

PARIS, Feb. 5 (R)—France and West Germany today condemned Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and said it should end without delay in the interests of international peace.

In a joint declaration, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reaffirmed their governments' loyalty to the NATO alliance and their determination to honour their commitments to it.

The two leaders defined their governments' approach to the East-West crisis on the last day of the bi-annual Franco-German summit.

The statement, timed to give a lead to European Common Market foreign ministers meeting in Brussels later today, warned that detente would not be able to withstand a new shock comparable to the events in Afghanistan.

The president and the chancellor said that in present circumstances, European powers had special responsibilities.

"They stress their desire to carry them out and also to ensure, in agreement with their allies, that the fundamental balances will be guaranteed which provide the security of their two countries and of Europe," the statement said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt said their efforts to overcome the crisis would only have meaning if the Soviet Union showed a wil-

lingness to respond.

They noted statements of Soviet intentions to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan and added: "It is necessary that these statements be translated into facts."

"This is necessary for the success of discussions on which depend the security and the future of peace," the statement said.

The joint statement said the Soviet move into Afghanistan was unacceptable and created grave danger for stability in the region and for peace.

The two leaders said the present crisis could unleash a process which could gradually, whatever the intentions of the parties involved, have most serious consequences for the world.

"In these circumstances they wish to reaffirm the loyalty of their two countries to the Atlantic alliance (NATO) and their determination to honour its commitments," it said.

The two leaders noted that the Afghanistan crisis had made detente "more difficult and more uncertain."

"They declare detente would not be able to resist a new shock on the same scale."

"In this case, France and West Germany would take in liaison with their allies necessary measures in this situation to guarantee their security and defend international stability," it added.

Ali backs Carter's boycott call '100%'

NAIROBI, Feb. 5 (R)—Former boxing champion Muhammad Ali, slightly dazed by his first round of diplomacy aimed at boycotting the Moscow Olympics, came out fighting for President Carter in the second round in Kenya today.

"I support President Carter 100 per cent and now I feel better about this whole trip," Mr. Ali told reporters after a one-hour meeting with a Kenyan minister and the country's Olympic committee.

He left Tanzania yesterday clearly upset after a hostile reception from the government-controlled local press and a snub from President Julius Nyerere.

He embarrassed U.S. officials by taking a swing at American sporting links with South Africa and at one point said he would not have accepted the mission if he had known about U.S. policy towards South Africa.

But today he denied that President Carter had put him on the spot. "The problem is I had not been properly briefed about America's views on these ques-

tions... Now I feel better," he said.

Mr. Carter appointed Mr. Ali as a special envoy to promote his call for a boycott of the Olympics to punish the Soviet Union for its military intervention in Afghanistan.

The former world heavyweight champion was due to meet President Daniel Arap Moi later today. The Kenyan leader has already called on Kenyan athletes to boycott the Moscow Games.

U.S. officials said the White

House had not tried to direct Mr. Ali's thinking.

One official said: "Ali is his own man, an individual with his own feelings about many things. But on the Soviet action in Afghanistan he shares the same view as the president."

"That makes him a good spokesman on this issue. There is no reason why he should not criticise the U.S. on other issues. If anything this strengthens his credibility."

Rift between Rhodesian guerrilla leaders widens

SALISBURY, Feb. 5 (R)—A rift between Rhodesia's rival guerrilla leaders widened today with allegations by Mr. Joshua Nkomo's followers that they had been abducted and beaten by supporters of his former ally, Mr. Robert Mugabe.

Two of Mr. Nkomo's party organisers, Mr. Wilfred Baleni and Mr. Raymond Takabara, said a press conference they were held by Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) in central Rhodesia last month.

One of Mr. Nkomo's election candidates who was kidnapped at the same time was still missing, they said.

Mr. Nkomo did not directly endorse the allegations, but he did not deny them. Mr. Baleni said: "The men who abducted us told us we were in a ZANLA operational area and no other party was to campaign there."

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo formed the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance just over three years ago to fight a bush war that came to a formal end with an uneasy ceasefire five weeks ago.

The alliance seems to have dissolved with both men campaigning separately for pre-independence elections, later this month.

Mr. Mugabe, who made no immediate comment on today's allegations, last weekend rejected an election alliance with Mr. Nkomo and criticised him for "hijacking" the Patriotic Front name.

Mr. Nkomo is fighting the election under the name "Patriotic Front", dropping the title of Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) which he has used for over two decades.

Mr. Baleni named the abducted election candidate as Mr. Frances Makombe. The three Nkomo men had been beaten in front of villagers and their ZANLA captors had told local people to vote only for Mr. Mugabe, he said.

"They (ZANLA) said ZANLA had a sophisticated machine so they would know how people had voted and those that did not vote for Mugabe would have their heads chopped off," Mr. Baleni said.

The ZANLA guerrillas had said they were under orders not to report to ceasefire assembly points but to stay at large in order "not to lose any votes in their operational areas," he added.



Robert Mugabe

World News Briefs

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (R)—The London Sunday Times is suing the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to force it to reveal any information it may have about David Holden, the paper's chief foreign correspondent who was murdered in Cairo in 1977. In a suit filed federal court here yesterday, the paper charged that the CIA refused to honour in timely fashion its request for information in 17 months ago under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act. The spokesman for the paper said there was no reason to think the CIA had any information on Mr. Holden, who was found shot dead in Cairo airport, but they wanted to make sure. At the time of his death Egyptian police sources said he had been killed by an intelligence agency. The group's identity and motive was never established.

BELGRADE, Feb. 5 (R)—President Tito's general state of health improving after the amputation of his left leg and he is carrying some of his regular duties, his doctors said today. The 87-year-old Yugoslav leader is convalescing at a hospital in the north-western city of Ljubljana after the operation on Jan. 20. The doctors said treatment and medical rehabilitation was continuing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (R)—A Soviet airliner grounded at New York Kennedy International Airport since Sunday afternoon because ground staff refused to handle it took off for Moscow last night airport officials said. The Aeroflot jet landed at Kennedy from Moscow after ignoring orders to fly instead to the government-controlled Dulles International Airport in Washington. Ground staff have been refusing service to Aeroflot since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Airport officials said they had reached an agreement with the Soviet airline under which the plane was to take off for Moscow with 76 passengers and 12 crew more than hours late. Under the agreement, Aeroflot will not fly into Kennedy on scheduled flights until it makes arrangements with another airline already serving the airport to handle the flights. Aeroflot has agreed to clear any plans for a special flight into Kennedy with airport operators who will discuss the request with the State Department, the spokesman said. Aeroflot flights were previously hand by Pan American World Airways, but Pan Am cancelled the contract on Jan. 23 because of the ground employees' refusal to service Soviet planes.

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 5 (R)—The U.N. High Commission Refugees has increased its aid to Afghan refugees in Pakistan \$26.4 million under an agreement signed in Islamabad yesterday. The aid, previously set at \$9.6 million, will be paid to the Pakistan Government and used mainly to provide clothing, blankets, quilts, and on health and self-reliance schemes for the refugees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (R)—Six U.S. diplomats smuggled out Iran by Canadian colleagues said yesterday they stayed indoors nine weeks, except to get some sunshine in a courtyard. In television interviews, they said they were taken by surprise by the Muslim students' attack on the U.S. embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4. The Americans are still being held by the students. Ms. Cora Lijek, with the other five slipped out of a back entrance of the embassy. "We thought we were in for several rough hours and not more," The diplomats stayed at several undisclosed locations for a few days before moving to the Canadian embassy where they "until their departure late last month. Mr. Robert Anders said once with the Canadians, the group did not go outside for about a week, except to get some sunshine in a courtyard. Asked about how they passed the time, Mr. Anders said they read a lot. Mr. Mark Lij added: "We had a good group of people... We could just sit and talk for hours without getting bored with each other's company."

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (R)—The former presidential yacht Sequoia which served eight U.S. leaders from Herbert Hoover to Gerald Ford, only to be drummed out of government service by President Carter, is up for sale again. The 55-year-old, wood-paneled yacht was sold by the government in 1977 under an economy drive order by Mr. Carter. It is expected to fetch up to \$1 million when it is auctioned in Palm Beach, Florida on March 24.

PEKING, Feb. 5 (R)—Geologists in North China's Shanxi province have found three billion tonnes of new proven coal reserves, the People's Daily said today. It added the new reserves could increase annual coal output by ten million tonnes. It was the third Chinese coal find reported within a month. China produced 618 million tonnes of coal in 1978. The country has confirmed deposits of over 600 billion tonnes and aims to extract two billion tonnes a year by the end of the century.

CAIRO, Feb. 5 (R)—Egyptians went short of bread yesterday bakers protested over a government campaign to stop them making profits out of subsidised flour. The government has introduced measures to stop bakers illegally siphoning off some of their subsidised flour quota to make pastries on which there are no controls. Long queues built up outside some bakers as they cut production; others closed. Three years ago, there were bloody when Egypt tried to cut the bread subsidy. But yesterday the protesters appeared in sympathy with the government, which has ordered bread prices remain unchanged. Supply Minister Nassif Tahoun in parliament yesterday that any bakery which refused to produce bread would be taken over by the government.

French plan for satellite spy system under intensive study

GENEVA, Feb. (R)—An inter-governmental group has begun intensive study of a French plan to set up a world-wide satellite spy system which could provide reliable information on armament concentrations.

Thirteen experts have said in a preliminary report that the earth observation satellites could give crucial and timely data in a crisis situation by detecting movements of ground weapons, ships and aircraft.

A number of governments have told the group they favoured the plan in principle, but the United States said it was neither feasible nor desirable in the foreseeable future, and the Soviet Union made no comment.

The French proposal, first made by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to a disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly in May 1978, foresees a three-stage build-up of satellite monitoring to be placed at the service of the international community.

The one-week meeting which began yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Hubert Bortzmeyer, technical adviser of the French National Space Research Centre, is studying the technical, legal and financial implications of setting up such a satellite agency.

The preliminary report said the spy satellites would need to be able to distinguish objects as small as about 50 centimetres for an accurate description of most types of arms, as well as detecting large weapon systems. Some countries already possessed close-look military satellites with these capacities.

The experts said if it was decided to use satellites to monitor activities in an area of conflict, the agency "could make a considerable contribution to the cause of peace." But it would not be able to verify whether a country was secretly testing nuclear weapons.

The Soviet bloc's growing presence in Black Africa

By Colin McIntyre

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